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The Alien as a public charge, with
particular reference to the Insane.

Morris D. Waldman.

Syracuse, 1912.

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*"I give these Books
for the founding of a College in this Colony"*

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1913

THE ALIEN AS A PUBLIC CHARGE, WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO THE INSANE.

BY

MORRIS D. WALDMAN

It is a simple matter to utter and spread alarming reports about the tremendous burden of pauperism created by immigration. It is a wholly different and more difficult matter to prove the assertion with incontrovertible facts. As the topic requires that chief attention shall be paid to the question of insane aliens as public charges, there is little time to deal with alien pauperism in general, except in a very cursory fashion. A conclusive statement on the subject is precluded by a still more difficult obstacle — namely, the lamentable lack of adequate data. The latest official treatment of the subject is contained in the reports of the Immigration Commission appointed by Congress in 1907. Two volumes are devoted to the question, one under the caption “Immigrants as Charity Seekers” — a study of forty-three private organizations throughout the country; the other “Immigrants in Charity Hospitals” — a study confined to Bellevue and Allied Hospitals in New York City. In neither are the numbers of foreign born compared with the total foreign born of each group, probably because these figures were not available at the time. This, it can be readily seen, is so serious a defect, that a proper analysis of the figures of those found in institutions, or assisted by private charity organizations mentioned in the report, is impossible.

It will be illuminating, however, to refer to the situation among one class of foreign born in New York City — that class with whom I have been in daily touch and concerning whom I can speak with greater assurance than of other elements in the community. The United Hebrew Charities, with which I am identified, has from its inception, published the figures dealing with its beneficiaries. Strange to say, though they were gathered conscientiously and scrutinized carefully year after year, their relation ^{to} the statistics of immigrants of the same race, if not wholly lost sight of, was not clearly seen. And so, in 1901, the annual report of that organization deplored an alleged increase of applicants, ascribed to increasing immigration. This led to frequent

A paper read before the New York State Conference of Charities and Correction, Syracuse N. Y., November 20, 1912.

exaggerations, even on the part of such a careful student of social economy as Professor John R. Commons, who, in his "Races and Immigrants in America," refers to this report in the following words: "The United Hebrew Charities of New York have asserted that one-fourth of the Jews of that city are applicants for charity, and the other charitable societies make similar estimates for the population at large." And those directly in touch with this class, the very officers of the organization, looked forward to an increase of Jewish dependency, at least, in proportion to the increase in immigration. It was not until two years ago that a simple but careful analysis of the figures during the preceding decade disclosed the surprising and yet continuously patent fact that the number of dependents was growing smaller, with rare exception, year by year. Bearing in mind that the Jewish population in New York City has at least doubled in the past ten years, it is significant that the number of applicants to the United Hebrew Charities, which was 11,447 in 1901, steadily decreased to 7,140 in 1912. Not satisfied to draw this conclusion from the number of those who applied for relief (for these figures may have been gathered by different methods during the successive years) we analyzed the figures of those who actually received material aid, and found a similar situation. In 1901, 6,520 cases were aided; in 1910, 5,655. Since then, the numbers have decreased to 5,177 in 1911 and 4,589 in 1912; that is, since 1901, the number of Jewish dependents has diminished by 30 per cent. The growth in Jewish population, largely caused by immigration, as already stated, has been doubled during this period. If the number of cases had increased only in proportion to the increase in immigration, instead of 4,500, the society should have aided more than 13,000 cases — over three times the number. Only about 2 per cent. of the applicants of the United Hebrew Charities are native born. And be it remembered that the policy of the United Hebrew Charities in not permitting non-Jewish societies to care for its people, is no different to-day from what it was in 1901. Estimating the Jewish population of Manhattan and the Bronx at 800,000, the total number aided, together with the other members of the family, aggregating 23,000, represent not quite 3 per cent. of the Jewish population and not 25 per cent. as Professor Commons and others have been led to believe. This, I believe, is the lowest proportion of dependency yet recorded in any large city in the civilized world.

Now, as to the main subject under consideration, the "Alien Insane as Public Charges." This paper will not concern itself with the Federal immigration laws affecting the admission, exclusion and deportation of alien insane, nor with the State laws and policies relating to the removal of the dependent alien insane.

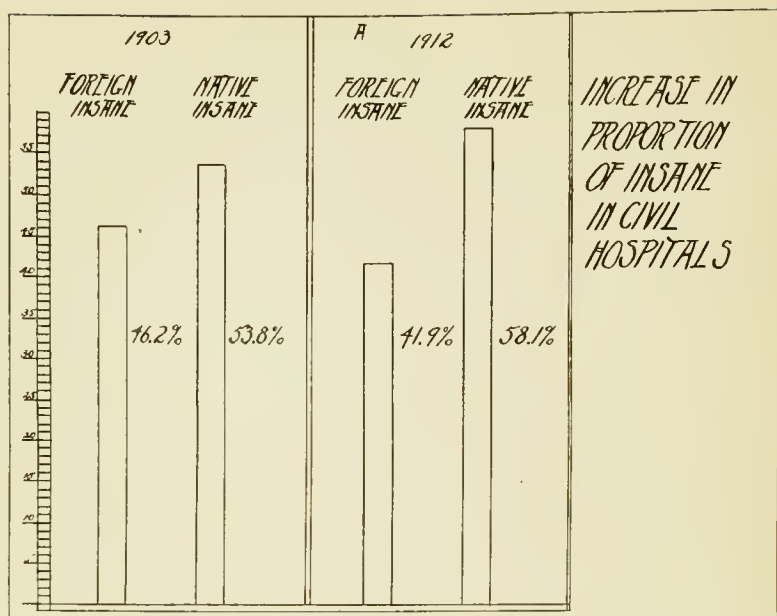
Recent agitation by the State Hospitals Commission against the alleged disproportionate increase of foreign-born insane in our State hospitals, crystallized in a statistical study and the appointment by Governor Dix of a special Commission to investigate the subject, coupled with the fact that this is the New York State Conference, makes it peculiarly appropriate that the subject shall be confined to a consideration of the foreign-born insane in New York State hospitals. The terms "alien" and "foreign-born" should be clearly distinguished at the outset. The former includes those only who have not been naturalized, whereas, the latter includes many who are citizens. Inasmuch as naturalization has little or no relation to dependency, and furthermore, as the Commission's statistics deal with all foreign-born, I am compelled to deal with foreign-born, regardless as to whether they are aliens or citizens.

The report of the State Hospitals Commission is embodied in a special bulletin published in April, 1912. It is an indictment against the foreign-born, containing some twenty counts. These can be classified into three general charges:

- 1st. That immigration is responsible for an alarmingly large increase in the number of foreign-born insane in State hospitals.
- 2d. That the increase is due chiefly to the recent immigration (Eastern and Southern European).
- 3d. That this increase is inflicting a tremendously heavy burden upon the State.

I.

Taking up the first allegation.—The Commission's statistician complains that "The number of foreign-born insane in the State hospitals is steadily increasing." This statement is true, to be sure, but it is only half the truth; the other half is that "*The number of native-born insane in the State hospitals is increasing in greater proportion.*" which fact he has omitted to mention. Let us analyze his own figures. They show that in January, 1904, the percentage of foreign-born in our State civil hospitals was 46.2; in 1909, five years later, 42.9 per cent.; in 1912, eight years later, a further reduction to 41.9 per cent., thus showing a steady decrease. (See chart A.)

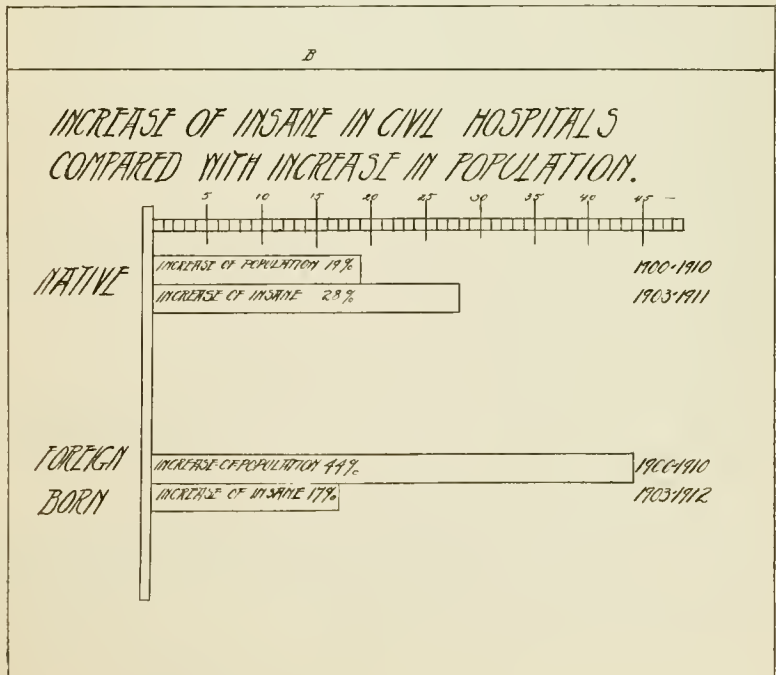


It is only fair to observe that the State Board of Alienists has been very active during recent years in deporting alien insane to their native countries and this activity has unquestionably been responsible, to some extent, for the decrease in the number of foreign-born. The State Board of Alienists reports that a total of 2,828 were deported in the seven years between 1905 and 1911. In addition, 890 nonresidents were removed to other states of the Union, 30 per cent. of whom the Board estimates to be foreign born. This makes a total of about 3,000 foreign-born removed during the past seven years. If none of these had been deported, the total number of foreign-born patients would still have been proportionately lower than in 1903.

But this does not tell the whole story. The correct way of arriving at the truth is to ascertain what proportion the insane foreign-born bear to the total foreign-born population in New York State. According to the twelfth census, 1900, the foreign born in New York State constituted 26 per cent. of the whole population; in 1910, according to the thirteenth census, they formed 29.9 per cent. In other words, had the number of foreign born insane in State hospitals grown in proportion to the increase in the total foreign-born population, the percentage of foreign-born insane at this time would have been 53 per cent. instead of 41 per cent. It is thus evident that the proportion of foreign-born

insane has actually decreased in this State. Conversely, the native born in 1900 was 74 per cent. of the total population and the percentage of native insane in hospitals in 1903 was 53.8 per cent. In 1912, the natives constituted only 70.1 per cent. of the total population but 58 per cent. of the insane. If the proportion of native insane had decreased like that of the native population, it would have constituted only 50 per cent. that is to say, the natives furnished an increased quota to the hospitals in 1911.

Or, to put it in another way, the number of foreign-born insane in civil hospitals in 1903 was 11,258; in 1912, 13,163, an increase of not quite 17 per cent. The foreign-born population during the past decade increased by 44½ per cent. Thus while the annual increase in population among the foreign born had been over 4 per cent. a year on the average, the increase of the foreign born in State institutions for the insane was not much over half of this rate—a little over 2 per cent. On the other hand, the native-born population during the decade increased only 19 per cent., whereas the native-born insane increased during eight years over 28 per cent. The native-born population in the State showed less than 2 per cent increase per year. The insane, however, increased nearly 4 per cent a year. (See chart B.)

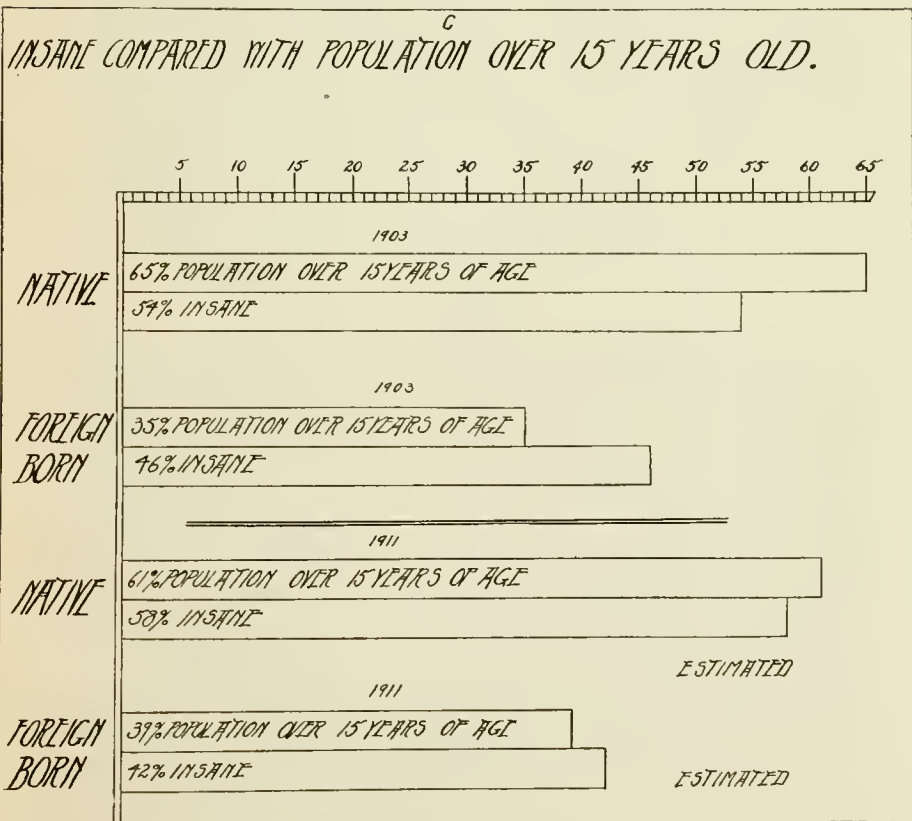


I am reminded of the story told recently of a deaf-mute for whom efforts had been made to find employment. A job was secured for him after some difficulty, but the following day he returned. Conversation had to be carried on with pencil and paper. The agent of the employment bureau wrote, "Why are you here?" The deaf-mute replied, "I have been discharged." "For what reason?" asked the agent. "Drunkenness," wrote the deaf-mute. "Aren't you ashamed of yourself?" said the agent rebukingly. The deaf-mute replied, "It was not I who was drunk but the employer." *It is the increase of dependent insanity among the natives that apparently warrants need for investigation.*

Another conclusion drawn by the Commission's statistician is that "The percentage of foreign born among first admissions from New York City is much higher than among those from other parts of the State." It is well known that insanity is more prevalent in cities than in rural districts. The proportion of foreign born in New York City is higher than in the State at large, 37 per cent. in the city as against 26 per cent. in the State at large. It is therefore to be expected that New York City should furnish a much higher percentage than the rest of the State.

As to the rate of insanity, the State Hospital Commission's statistician writes, "The first admissions of 1911 show a rate of insanity 2.19 times as great among the foreign-born population of the State as among the native-born." This is surely alarming, if true. I need not emphasize the well-known fact that insanity is rarely met with in persons under fifteen years of age. The age group composition of immigrants always differs from that of native born in having a larger proportion of adults. Under the circumstances, we should not be surprised to find a higher proportion of lunacy among them. The State Hospital Commission's statistician says this is offset by the fact that the native population has a larger proportion of persons over 50, which would entitle it to a larger number of dependent insane. But in this he is mistaken. The natives in this State between 50 and 80 years of age, according to the twelfth census, numbered 587,513, only 11 per cent. of the total native population, whereas the foreign born in these groups constituted 469,122 or 24 per cent. of the foreign-born population. On the other hand, those under 15 years of age among the natives constituted 39 per cent. of the total number of natives, whereas the foreign born under 15 years of age numbered only 6 per cent.

In 1903 the natives constituted 65 per cent. of the population over fifteen years of age and contributed 54 per cent. of the insane in State civil hospitals. The foreign born, on the other hand, constituted 35 per cent. of the population over fifteen years of age and furnished 46 per cent. of the insane. With this as a basis, the rate of insanity in that year was 152 among the foreign born as against 100 among the native born, not 219 as against 100, as the Commission's statistician believes. If the same age distribution prevailed in 1911, the native population over fifteen years of age constituted 61 per cent. of the population and furnished 58 per cent. of the insane (that is, 4 per cent. more than in 1903). The foreign born formed 39 per cent. of the State's population over fifteen years of age but contributed only 42 per cent. of the insane, that is less than in 1903. The rate in 1912 was 106 among foreign born as against 100 among natives — a negligible difference. (See chart C.)



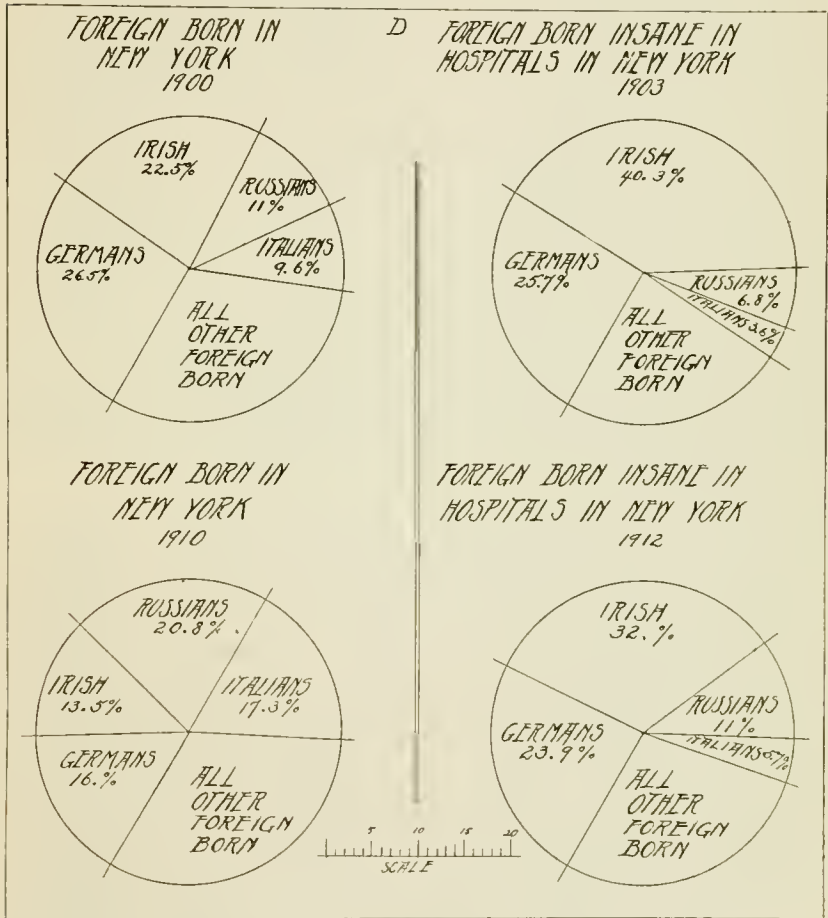
The Commission's statistician emphasizes the following point: "That no less than 4,218 patients (first admissions) were either foreign born or children of parents one or both of whom were foreign born. Taking the two generations into consideration, the foreign element contributed 74 per cent. of the first admissions." Without entering into a proper analysis of these figures, including the essential consideration of age, which would greatly modify the proportion, it is necessary only to say that if we were to go further and include the grandparents and the great-grandparents, we would probably find that the foreign elements are responsible for all of the insane in our State hospitals.

When the etiological factors operative in mental alienation are considered, it is surprising that there does not exist a much higher proportion of foreign-born dependent insane. It is to be remembered that the sudden and profound change of environment which every immigrant undergoes, coupled with the intense struggle for existence to which he is subjected during his first attempts at adaptation, are sufficient to act as exciting causes in those more or less predisposed to insanity. Another factor generally overlooked is that, while nearly all the foreign-born insane who are not deported find their way into public institutions, a large proportion of the native insane, because of their economic prosperity, are cared for in private institutions and thus have escaped the vigilant eye and otherwise carefully prepared tables of the Commission's statistician.

II.

As to the second allegation, that "The nationality of the foreign-born patient population of the State hospitals is gradually changing. The proportion of Irish and Germans is diminishing and the proportion of Austrians, Italians and Russians is increasing." This reminds us of the classification of immigrants made by certain people into "desirable" and "undesirable," including among the former those from Northern and Western European countries and in the latter those from Southern and Eastern Europe. The Germans and Irish may be taken as fair representatives of the one class, the Italian and Russian (among these, a large proportion of Jews) as representing the other class. In 1903, the Germans numbered 25.7 per cent. of the total insane foreign born in New York State hospitals; the Irish, 40.3 per cent. On the other hand, the Italians formed only 3.6 per cent., the Russians and Polish, 6.8 per cent. The statistician points to the fact.

however, that there has been a reduction since 1903 in the proportion of Irish and German insane charges and an increase in the proportion of Italians and Russians. The German insane in 1912 show 24 per cent. as against 25.7 per cent. in 1903; the Irish 32 per cent. as against 40 per cent., whereas the Italians show a percentage of 5.7 per cent. as against 3.1 per cent., and the Russians 11.5 per cent. as against 6.8 per cent. But let us inquire what proportion these nationalities were to the total foreign-born



population in the State. In 1900 the Irish formed 22.5 per cent. of the State's foreign born; the German 26.5 per cent.; the Italians 9.6 per cent.; the Russians 11 per cent. In every case, the Irish and the Germans furnished more insane than their proportion in

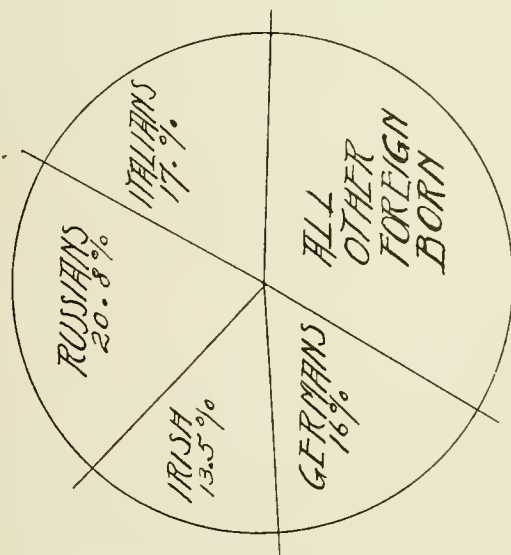
the population; the Italians and Russians less. Now, let us make the same comparison for 1912 with the 1910 United States census as the basis. At this time, the Irish furnished 13.5 per cent. of the foreign-born population of the State but 32 per cent. of the insane in hospitals; the Germans 16 per cent. of the population and 23.9 per cent. of the insane. On the other hand, the Italians furnished 17.3 per cent. of the population and only 5.7 per cent. of the insane, and the Russians formed 20.8 per cent. of the population and only 11.5 per cent. of the insane. (See chart D.)

Taking first admissions as our criterion, the same situation is found. The thirteenth census shows that in 1910 the Irish constituted 13.5 per cent. of the total foreign-born population in New York. They furnished 21.4 per cent. of the total number of foreign-born first admissions in State hospitals. The Germans formed 16 per cent. of the total foreign-born population and furnished 17.8 per cent. of the insane. The Italians constituted 17 per cent. of the foreign-born population of New York but furnished only 9.5 per cent. of the foreign-born insane in State hospitals. The Russians constituted 20.8 per cent. of the foreign-born population in this State and furnished 16.7 per cent. of the insane. Here again it is seen that the northwestern European immigrants furnished more than their proportion, and the southeastern European countries furnished less than their proportion. (See chart E.)

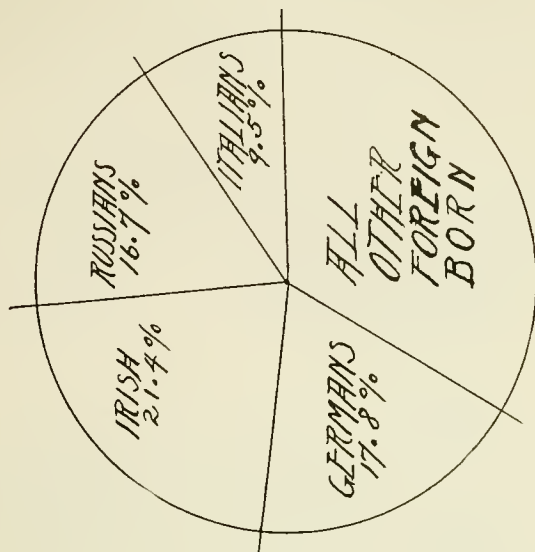
The Commission's statistician further states that "It is conclusively shown that the larger part of the immigrants who are admitted to hospitals for the insane within five years after landing come from Austria, Italy, Hungary, Russia and Poland." The figures he gives must be compared with the figures of immigration during those five years. He says the German-born insane less than five years in the country constituted 8.7 per cent. of the foreign-born inmates of this class (less than five years in the United States). During this period, immigrants from Germany formed only 6 per cent. of the total number whose destination was New York. The Irish furnished 7.9 per cent. of the insane but constituted only 5 per cent. of the total number of immigrants. The Russians cannot be compared, because Hebrews, who form a large proportion of Russians, are separately classified in the report of the Commissioner General of Immigration. But the Italians, who furnished 12.5 per cent. of the insane less than five years in the United States constituted 28 per cent. of the

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FOREIGN POPULATION 1910



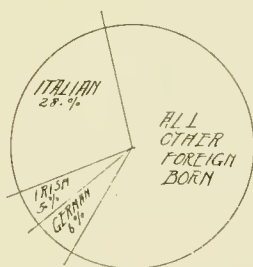
FOREIGN BORN INSANE ADMITTED IN 1911



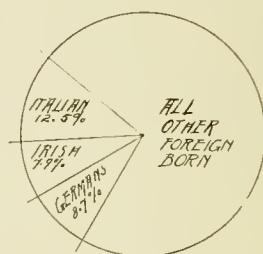
total number of immigrants. In other words, the northwestern immigrants here again furnished more than their proportion, whereas the southeastern immigrants, commonly considered the "undesirable" element, furnished less than half of their proportion in the population. (See chart F.)

F
*INSANE AMONG RECENT IMMIGRANTS AND NUMBER DESTINED FOR
NEW YORK DURING PAST FIVE YEARS.*

*IMMIGRANTS BETWEEN 1907 AND 1911
DESTINED FOR NEW YORK*



*INSANE OF LESS THAN FIVE YEARS
RESIDENCE 1911*

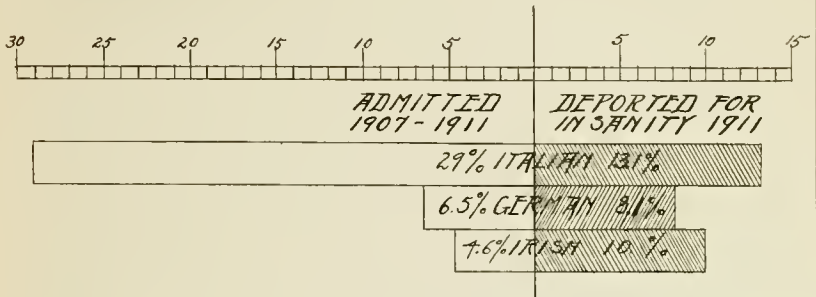


Of interest in this connection are the figures of immigrants admitted during the past five years, in comparison with those deported for insanity. The Italians constituted 29 per cent. of all immigrants who arrived between 1907 and 1911, but formed only 13.1 per cent. of the number of immigrants deported. The Germans constituted 6.5 per cent. of those who arrived but 8.1 per cent. of those deported. The Irish constituted 4.6 per cent. of the number who arrived, but 10 per cent. of those deported for insanity. If the immigrants who come to this country fairly represent the population of their native countries, it would appear that insanity is more prevalent among the northern and western European races than among the southern and eastern Europeans. (See chart K.)

As to the causes of insanity, the Commission's statistician finds "General correspondence among the native-born patients and the foreign-born patients with respect to the various forms of mental disease." He says it is noteworthy, however, that "There is a high rate of alcoholic insanity among patients coming from Ireland, Great Britain, Canada and Scandinavia." The figures he gives are striking. The Germans furnish 11 alcoholic insane to

K

COMPARISON OF PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL IMMIGRANTS



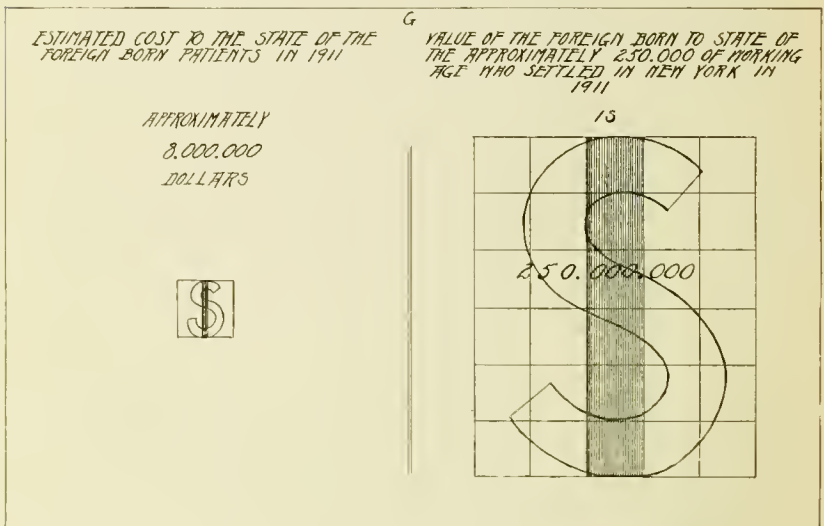
100,000 of the population; the Irish, 34; whereas the Italians furnish only two and the Russians only one.

I do not believe that there are many persons to-day who would consider the Irish and the German immigrants as undesirable. All of us must realize how much these settlers have contributed to the material and spiritual welfare of the country. That they have contributed a larger proportion of the insane to our State hospitals should not be cause for grave concern, because the burden thus imposed upon the State is far overbalanced by the great value which the immigrants from these countries have been to us.

III.

The Commission calls attention to the tremendous financial burden placed upon the State by the cost of maintaining the foreign-born insane. According to its statistician's estimate of \$262 per patient, as the annual cost and \$2,882 as the total cost per patient for the eleven years — the average stay of a patient in the hospital, — the total cost of maintaining the 2,737 foreign-born patients admitted in 1911 will be \$7,888,034. The number of immigrants who arrived in this country with New York as their destination was 260,278. Of the total number of immigrants who arrived in this country in 1911, 86 per cent. were fourteen years of age or over. If the same proportion prevailed among those whose destination was New York, then the total number of immigrants of working age, who settled in New York in 1911, was 223,839. According to Prof. Mayo-Smith, every adult, able-bodied

immigrant is worth to the country in which he settles approximately \$1,000. This value has been arrived at in various ways. Even though we may differ in opinion as to the accuracy of any one method, we must agree that this value is not by any means too high to place upon such immigrants who are producers and taxpayers. The value to the State of this quarter million immigrants would therefore be approximately two hundred and fifty million dollars. Surely this tremendous asset to the State makes the State's expense of not quite eight million dollars for the care of the foreign-born insane admitted during last year, quite negligible — only 3 per cent. (See chart G.) Those who are alarmed at the expense to which the state is put by the foreign-born insane regard only the debit side of the ledger and fail to consider the credit side.



Moreover, it will be interesting to learn that the income of the State in 1901 was \$22,271,538.42 and the income in 1911, \$35,629,229.66 — an increase of 56 per cent. The expenditures for the State's care of the insane in 1901 was \$4,803,195.89 and in 1911 these expenditures amounted to \$7,262,884 — an increase of only 51 per cent. The expense to which the State was put for caring for the insane was 21.5 per cent. of its income in 1901.

In 1911 it was only 20.3 per cent. (See chart II.) Do not these facts show that there is no foundation for the great hue and cry which has been raised recently against the alleged increased burden upon the State, due to immigration?

To sum up; — this analysis, though necessarily limited, tends to prove:

First. That the increase in the number of insane in our State institutions is no greater than the increase in population. The general population increased from 1900 to 1910 by 25.4 per cent. The total number of insane in State asylums increased by only 24.7 per cent. from 1903 to 1912. (See chart I.)

Second. That the proportion of foreign-born insane in State hospitals is little, if any, higher than the native-born in spite of the fact that for the most part they are city dwellers and constitute the poorer inhabitants in the population.

Third. That the native born have furnished an increasing proportion to the insane, whereas the foreign born have contributed a decreasing proportion.

Fourth. That the immigrants from northern and western Europe furnish a much higher proportion of their number to the State hospitals than do the immigrants from southern and eastern Europe.

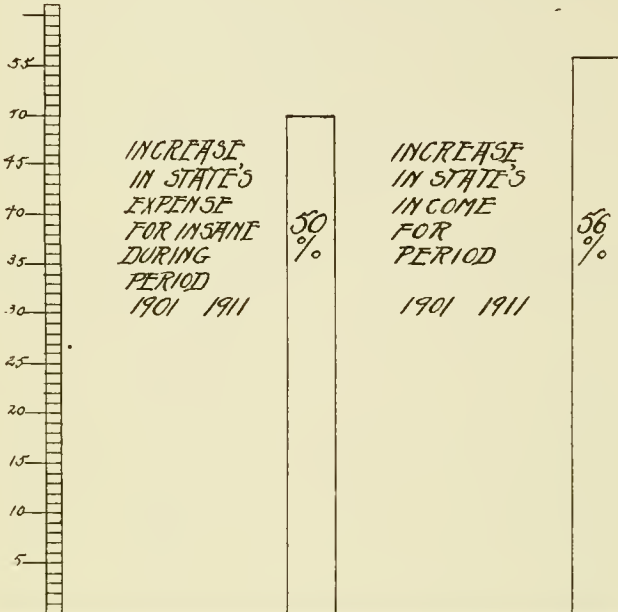
Fifth. That the financial burden imposed upon the State by the foreign-born insane is negligible when compared to the wealth the foreign-born produce for the State, and that proportionately, it is lighter than ten years ago.

Despite the fact that this study leads to the conclusion that the condition among the foreign-born insane appears more favorable than among the native-born, and among the late comers more favorable than among the older settlers, I would hesitate to be dogmatic on the subject because the data which have been gathered in the various hospitals may not be accurate. The facts concerning the insane, their nativity and particularly their length of residence in the United States, must frequently depend upon the irresponsible statement of the patient himself. Therefore the conclusions which I have drawn can be accurate only if the figures compiled by the State Hospitals Commission are accurate. Then, again, many factors must be carefully considered before we draw definite inferences. We must be careful to distinguish between facts and figures. These are not always identical. A number of illustrations may be given to show to what absurdities super-

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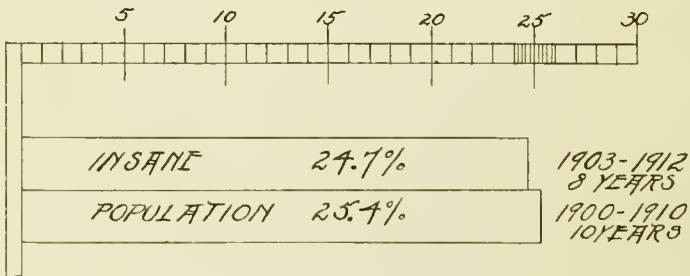
INCOME OF THE STATE COMPARED WITH EXPENSE OF CARING FOR INSANE.

1901	1911
INCOME 22,271,538	35,629,227
LUNACY EXPENSE 4,803,195	7,262,887
21.5%	20.3%



I

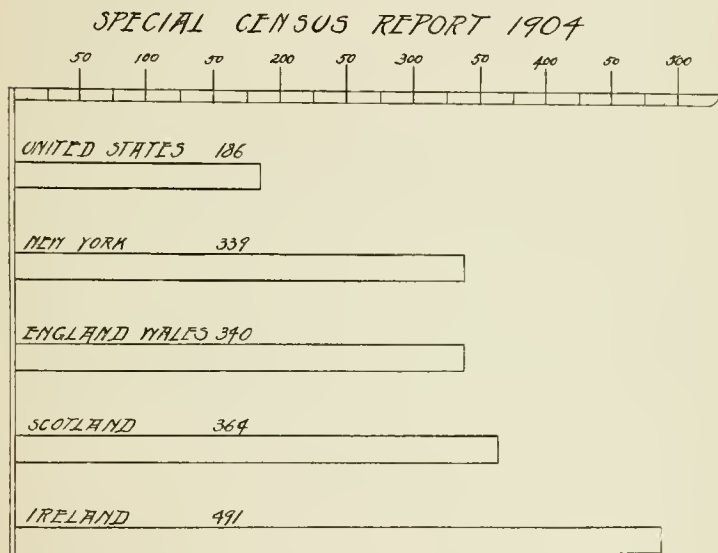
INCREASE OF POPULATION AND INSANE IN NEW YORK.



ficial deductions may lead us. For instance, in New York the rate of insanity, in 1903, was 339 per 100,000 population, in England and Wales, it was 340; in Scotland 364 and in Ireland 491. (See chart J.) This would seem to indicate that insanity is less prevalent in this State, where the population is composed of

J

*RATE OF INSANITY IN UNITED STATES AND NEW YORK
(MANY RACES) COMPARED WITH BRITISH ISLES (ANGLO-
SAXON RACES) PER 100,000 POPULATION.*



mixed races than in the British Isles, where it is largely Anglo-Saxon. But such a conclusion would be unscientific, because it must be remembered that the figures deal with "notified" insane, that is, those in institutions. An account in the "New York Times" of October 13th states that the rate in Ireland has doubled in the past thirty years. It may be, as is quite likely, that there has been a great increase in the facilities afforded by the hospitals in Ireland for the care of the insane; or, as is more likely, a large proportion of the healthy and young have emigrated, leaving a larger proportion of the feeble and aged. Experience in different states in this country is widely different, due probably to the fact that some states provide more adequately for the insane than others. For example, in Vermont, the rate of insanity is shown to be more

than twice as high as in the adjoining state of New Hampshire, where the economic, ethnic and geographic environment is similar. This is probably due to the fact that there happens to be a large private institution in Vermont which harbors insane from other states. Or take New Mexico, where the rate is 54 per 100,000 and Nevada, where the rate is 472. The conditions are very much the same in these two states. Or take Washington, D. C., where the rate is 826 per 100,000 population. We might conclude from this that the President of the United States is beset by numerous cranks, or that Federal politics is conducive to insanity; but our conclusions would probably be erroneous. The reason for this large percentage is probably the existence in Washington of a Federal hospital to which the insane soldiers are sent. Hungary shows a rate of only 14 to 100,000 population. This surely does not mean that people in that country are so much less prone to insanity. The probability is that there is in Hungary very inadequate hospital provision for the insane. Another illustration: The Irish in this State form the largest proportion of those who suffer from alcoholic insanity. The report in the "New York Times" of October 13th, referred to above, states that "statistics also indicate, curiously as it may seem, that alcoholism has little or no relation to insanity in Ireland." What is to explain the remarkable difference between the insane in Ireland and the Irish insane in New York? Is it not possible that the rate in New York is exaggerated?

Another illustration of the difficulty of securing adequate and reliable data is the confession of the Commission's statistician that he had to arrive at the average length of stay of a patient in the State hospitals by conjecture. In a table which he presents, from the figures of the total number of inmates in 1911, he strikes an average of 9.85 years as the length of a patient's residence in the hospitals. He realizes that this is not the proper way of arriving at the true average, because the total number includes persons who have only recently been admitted and who are likely to stay a considerable length of time. He, therefore, *guesses* that the average stay is eleven years. But guessing is not scientific. The proper method of arriving at the average would be to base it upon the length of residence of patients who had been discharged. These figures, I presume, are not available, otherwise the statistician would undoubtedly have done so. It indicates, however, as I have said before, the difficulty encoun-

tered in securing figures which shall serve as a reliable basis of judgment.

It is thus seen that all the figures as yet presented may be subject to modification. The only absolutely accurate facts in this entire discussion are the figures of the State Comptroller, showing that the cost of maintaining the insane in State hospitals is less to-day in proportion to the income of the State than it was ten years ago. This alone should allay any fears that the burden of insanity is becoming heavier or the conditions more menacing.

From all this it must not be inferred that I am opposed to the exercise of the strictest precaution against the admission of immigrants of unsound mind. On the contrary, I realize that the State Board of Alienists is exercising a very useful function in removing alien and nonresident insane and is performing its duties in as humane a manner as the character of its functions permit. The very relatives and friends of the patients are not anxious to keep their unfortunates with them, as is evidenced by the fact that about one-fifth of the total number deported had their transportation paid for by these friends or relatives. What must be deplored, however, are the exaggerated and distorted statements that have been made which reflect unjustly upon the foreign born and serve, without cause, to intensify an anti-foreign feeling as discreditable to those who entertain it as it is unfair to those against whom it is directed.

Date Issued

Ap 26 '32

1216

Syracuse, N. Y.

PAT. JAN. 21, 1908

